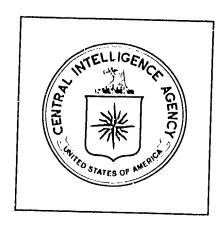
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Soviet Use of Electrosleep (ES) Therapy Increases: S. R. Roytenburd, head of the Department of Electrosleep and Functional Diagnosis at the Polyclinic of the Moscow-Kursk Rail Sector has reported the use of ES therapy at 84 treatment centers in Moscow. ES therapy at the Polyclinic of the Moscow-Kursk Rail Sector lasts a month and consists of a 60-minute session each day.

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The Soviets now have 84 institutes employing Comment: ES techniques; only 51 institutes were involved in 1969. This increase is indicative of heightened Soviet application of ES therapy.

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Since the early 1950s, the Soviets have claimed success in using ES for a large variety of therapeutic purposes. of the types of patients thought by the Soviets to benefit from ES therapy include: insomniacs, those with some forms of depres-25X1 sion and anxiety neurosis, patients with certain cardiovascular

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illnesses, women who develop toxemias in early pregnancy, and children with neuropsychiatric diseases. Soviet ES studies, however, have not been controlled carefully so that a placebo effect cannot be ruled out.

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